EXHIBIT C

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2	PRAGMATUS MOBILE, LLC,		:		
3	Plaintiff,		: CIV	IL ACTION	
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5	AMAZON.COM INC.,		:	14 426 IDG	
6	Defendant.		: NO.	14-436-LPS	
7	PRAGMATUS MOBILE, LLC,		1		
8	Plaintiff,		: CIV	IL ACTION	
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10	ASUSTEK COMPUTER INC., 6	et al.,	: : NO.	14-437-LPS	
11	Defendants.		-:		
12	PRAGMATUS MOBILE, LLC,		: : CIV	IL ACTION	
13	Plaintiff, v		1		
14	DELL, INC.,		1 1		
15	Defendant.		: NO.	14-438-LPS	
16	PRAGMATUS MOBILE, LLC,		:		
17	Plaintiff,		: CIV	IL ACTION	
18	V		:		
19	HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY,		: NO	14-439-LPS	
20	Defendant.		:	11 100 1110	
21	Wilmington, Delaware Tuesday, October 14, 2014				
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24	BEFORE: HONORAB	LE LEONARD P	STARK, C	hief Judge	
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1	PRAGMATUS MOBILE, LLC, : CIVIL ACTION			
2	Plaintiff,			
3	: LENOVO HOLDING COMPANY INC., et al., :			
4	: NO. 14-440-LPS Defendants.			
5	PRAGMATUS MOBILE, LLC, :			
6	: CIVIL ACTION Plaintiff,			
7	V :			
8	CASIO COMPUTER CO. LTD., et al., : NO. 14-478-LPS			
9	Defendants. :			
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1 THE COURT: Okay. 2 MR. BALICK: Your Honor, Steven Balick for Ashby & Geddes for Amazon. And I'm joined by Roderick Thompson 3 from Farella Braun + Martel. 4 5 THE COURT: Okay. 6 MR. DORSNEY: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Ken 7 Dorsney for Asus from Morris James. With me on the line is my co-counsel, Joshua Mazur from Turner Boyd. 8 9 THE COURT: Okay. 10 MR. FINEMAN: Good morning, Your Honor. Steve 11 Fineman at Richards Layton on behalf of Dell; and I also have Roderick Thompson from Farella Braun + Martel with me. 12 13 THE COURT: Okay. MR. HORWITZ: Your Honor, it's Rich Horwitz from 14 Potter Anderson on behalf of Lenovo by myself. 15 16 On behalf of HP, Curt Holbreich from K&L Gates. And on behalf of NEC, Scott Simpson and Kate 17 18 Lieb from Sills Cummis. 19 THE COURT: Okay. Thank you. 20 Is that everybody? 21 MR. FARNAN: Yes, Your Honor. 22 THE COURT: I have my court reporter here with For the record, we're here to discuss scheduling in 23 I believe it's seven related matters. They all involve 24 25 Pragmatus Mobile LLC as the plaintiff. The first one is

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on those issues.

versus Amazon.com Inc., it's our Civil Action No. 14-436-LPS, and the other matters are 14-437, 14-438, 14-439, 14-440, and 14-478. So I am corrected. I believe it's six matters and not seven. I have reviewed the proposed scheduling order and wanted a chance to speak to you all about primarily what is in dispute there. So let me here first from the plaintiff, please. MR. MARSH: Good morning, Your Honor. Philip marsh from Agility IP Law on behalf of Pragmatus Mobile LLC, the plaintiff. How would you like to do this, Your Honor? Would you like to do paragraph by paragraph or what disputes remain, hearing from each side? THE COURT: I want to hear from you on anything you want to address first, and then I will turn to defendants. MR. MARSH: Oh, okay. THE COURT: So all of the issues that you want to be heard on, you should address. MR. MARSH: Okay. Absolutely. Thank you for the clarification. So, Your Honor, we've substantially reached agreement on the scheduling order. There remains six paragraphs where we have some disputed issues that we were not able to work out and we could use the Court's quidance

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The first issue is in paragraph 7(d) of the proposed scheduling order. This relates to defendants' initial invalidity contentions.

With respect to that issue, Your Honor, the plaintiff -- well, first of all, we reached an agreement as to the date by which those should be served, and that is February 13th, 2015.

The dispute that remains is that we, the plaintiff here argues that the defendants' invalidity contentions should be a chart mapping reference to each of the claim elements, and the defendants should provide any reasons or motivations why one of ordinary skill would combine any of the references in any combinations asserted by the defendants.

It's our view, Your Honor, that that is the only way we're going to know what the defendants actual contentions are. I think in some cases we have seen just kind of a laundry list of references thrown in, and that is really not going to be sufficient, especially here where Your Honor has requested or has ordered actually that we make a preliminary reduction of asserted claims before the claim construction hearing. That's something that the defendants asked for and the Court agreed to in our last hearing. In view of that, we really think it's necessary to understand what the defendants' position is with respect to

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their invalidity contentions.

It's interesting, Your Honor, when we talked about this before, the parties, we actually had a call on August 18th, 2014. I remember it well because it was during a vacation that I had. During that call, I was told by the defendants that really our proposal was their understanding of how they needed to provide invalidity contentions anyway, so I'm a little surprised when we weren't able to reach agreement on this. But our view is that like what the defendants have told me, that that really is kind of the basic requirement for invalidity contentions.

The defendants here argue that the form paragraphs in 7(d) and 7(c) from the Court's form scheduling order, that those paragraphs are sufficient by themselves. And they alternatively argue if our proposal is adopted by the Court that the same specificity requirement should apply in paragraph 7(c).

Let me just say that here, the Court has asked us to change the form scheduling order, so sticking to the form scheduling order in our view doesn't make a lot of sense.

What we're trying to address is a need that is caused by the deviation from the form scheduling order that the defendants requested and the Court agreed with and that is that initial reduction of claim terms. So in order for us to make a meaningful reduction, we really need to understand what their

contentions are in the initial invalidity contentions. So that's really our position on that issue.

It's interesting. I think you may see, as we discuss later in connection with paragraph 7(g), Your Honor will see that the defendants want to keep up to 60 prior art references. That may be revealing as to why they don't want to chart these things. But our view is that that really is something that we need to see.

Also, their comment about the same level of specificity in paragraph 7(c) should be, that it should be treated equally with whatever proposals are adopted here. What we agree in general we'll find with equal treatment. It doesn't make a lot of sense because paragraph 7(c) as a form order actually already addresses this and says that we need to have a claim chart and that we need to map the claim terms to the accused products. So we're trying to address what we view as a difference between those two paragraphs and just make sure that we get an adequate disclosure from the defendants so we're able to make our initial reduction of claim terms.

So that is our position with respect to the dispute in paragraph 7(b).

Moving on to the next dispute, unless Your Honor has any questions. That would be paragraph 7(f).

In that paragraph, there are competing proposals

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with regard to the defendants' final invalidity contentions.

Here again, the parties agree the final invalidity contentions should be served by October 2nd of 2015.

The difference comes here that the plaintiff argues that the final contentions should be within the scope of the initial invalidity contentions, but we make room for two exceptions. One would be any changes required because of claim construction and two would be any changes required because of new information not available to the defendants at the time of the initial contention.

The reason why we argued for this, Your

Honor, is that we need to understand what the scope of the

defendants' theories are going to be. The date we have

agreed on, October 2nd, 2015, that is more than a month

after the parties have agreed that we should make a final

reduction on the asserted claim terms. That date, where we

have agreed to make our final reduction on asserted claim

terms, is August 28th.

What we are trying to avoid here through our proposal is the situation where there is an initial set of contentions and one theory. We then make our final reduction based on that and based on claim construction. Then the defendants come in and change their theory, and then we're stuck with some claims based on the wrong theory. So we're trying to avoid that situation. We really feel

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like we need to understand that their final contentions are going to be within the scope of those theories set forth in their initial contentions with the exception of those two situations that I outlined.

We think this is actually pretty standard. I mean this is a situation where we feel like if they weren't within the theory, we could potentially move the Court for some relief. But we would like to build it in ahead of time before any dispute down the road.

Let's see. Here again, the defendants argue that the form paragraphs and the form scheduling order are sufficient. Again, this is another situation where we're actually trying to address something that the defendants requested a change from the form scheduling order in the form of another reduction, a final reduction of claim terms. And we're trying to address that by asking for a slight tweak of the form scheduling order with respect to what is required in their final contentions.

So it doesn't make a lot of sense in our view to say, hey, the form scheduling order is sufficient. We have already deviated from that, and we're just trying to make sure there is no dispute that arises from that deviation.

THE COURT: All right. You can go on to 7(g), please.

MR. MARSH: Thank you. Your Honor, if I could

just mention one thing. If they're not required to keep within those contentions, then we might suggest that we need to flip that date for the final reduction until after their final contentions. That might be another way to address that.

Paragraph 7(g), this relates to reductions of asserted claims and prior art. Here again, we have agreement as to the date. In this case, Your Honor, we argue that our initial reduction of claim terms should be March 6th of 2016. That is after the defendants' initial reduction of prior art references.

The reason that we argued for that is we're more than happy to go first on contentions. We're more than happy to go first in the final reduction of asserted claims and claim terms. But there is really no reason for us to reduce the number of terms that we're asserting unless we understand what their defenses are. So because we're going first in every other instance, Your Honor, we would suggest that it makes sense for the defendants here to go first with respect to their initial reduction of prior art references, to give us some guidance as to what their stronger defenses are and what really makes sense to reduce. There is really no reason for us to reduce claims other than that we're required to do that, and we're just looking for some guidance here to help us do that.

THE COURT: And remind me how many patents and

patent claims are there right now in this case?

MR. MARSH: Yes. So each claim, each of the six cases has one patent in common, which is the '795 patent. There are two cases, the case against Dell and the case against HP, that have an additional patent, the '124 patent. So with respect to the '795 patent, that patent has 33 claims in it. The '124 patent has 21 claims.

Our initial proposal, as you saw, was a reduction of ten percent. We were seeking — with respect, let me address the '795 patent since that is common to every case. Our thought was that we would go down to about 30 claims initially. The reason that we said ten percent is we were just trying to come up with a rubric that would make a common proposal make sense across all the cases since there are different patents involved, but what we were thinking with respect to the '795 patent is we would go down to about 30 claims.

Now, Your Honor, I saw that recently on

September 22nd, the Court had ordered, in the Enzo Life

Sciences case, had ordered an initial reduction by the

plaintiff down to no more than 25 asserted claims. Now,

that was actually after claim construction. But even though

we are before claim construction here, Your Honor, we would

be happy to go down to 25 asserted claims for the '795 patent.

And then for the '124 patent, in the two cases

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where that applies, we could go down, you know, maybe 15 would make sense. We were thinking initially 18 to 19. But if we went down to 15, that would make a total of 40 claims in the two cases that involve the two patents. We think that that is a reasonable proposal.

The defendants had proposed no more than 15 total claims and no more than ten per patent. In our view, first of all, that proposal is a little ambiguous to us because of the way that it applies across the different cases, whether there is one patent or two. But it's also quite a Draconian cut. What they're proposing is, because they're saying no more than 10 claims per patent, I mean that would reduce, that would cut 23 claims out of the '795 patent. That is a reduction of more than 70 percent. And if we use the maximum of 10 claims for the '795 patent, then we only have five remaining. That would be a reduction of 76 percent with respect to the '124 patent in cases where that applies.

In our view, that is far too Draconian a cut for the initial claim reduction. In fact, in our view, their proposal for the initial reduction is actually in the ballpark of what we could present at trial which is another indicator that it's going too far.

With respect to prior art, they argue -- so we have argued that the prior art references in the initial

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reductions should be reduced to no more than 20 prior art references. We think that is a lot of references. That is pretty generous.

The defendants argue they should be limited to no more than 60 references. And then also, on top of that, they add this caveat that references that describe a single system, or here they call it an instrumentality, shall count as a single prior art reference. And that is no matter how much prior art references are describing that single system.

In our view, that is really unworkable as well.

If we go by their proposal, I mean the total claims in both patents, before any cuts, is, there is 33 in the '795 and 21 in the '124. So that is a total of 54 claims.

They're essentially saying that they would like a new reference for every single claim and kind of not taking into account even that there is a lot of repetition and single references might apply across several claims. We think that is just, it's not really a meaningful reduction at all.

In addition, the proposal that as many references as they want that applied to a single system would count as one reference, in our view that is totally unworkable. We have actually seen this in several recent cases where defendants tend to cite a "system" and they say that the system anticipates whichever patent claims they're

asserting it against, but then their system, their evidence that the system supposedly anticipates is really a string of six or seven prior art references, so really what they're making is kind of an obviousness argument because they don't have references to make this anticipation argument.

So we submit that that is not really, that is not something we should have to deal with here. I mean I think that they should be limited to a number of references and make their position clear and not try to sneak in an anticipation reference or an anticipation argument that really is a dressed up obviousness argument, if that makes sense. So that is that paragraph in our disputes.

Oh, we also think that they're -- no, that is it for that paragraph.

Paragraph 7(h) deals with the final reduction numbers for asserted claims in the prior art:

Here we have agreement as to the dates, although as I mentioned before, the date of August 28th, 2015 for our final reduction of claim terms, if we're not able to get some specificity and maybe get them limited within the theories presented in their initial contention other than the two exceptions that I articulated, then we would suggest that maybe that date needs to be pushed back, and it might make sense to do that on October 2nd and have a simultaneous exchange.

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That said, what we're arguing for here in connection with paragraph 7(h), we're arguing that the final reduction of claims should be, that that should actually be down to 15 claims per patent. We think that that is very reasonable. And,

In fact, I noted that in that recent Enzo Life Sciences case that I mentioned earlier that was issued by the Court on September 22nd, the Court actually went with a number of 15 per patent. I mean there is only one patent in suit there, but the Court said that the final reduction of asserted claims needed to be to more than 15. So we're right in line with that.

The defendants here are proposing that the final claims should be limited to no more than eight total, and no more than five claims per patent. We think, again, that is going way too far.

The limitation really hurts in the two patent cases, you know, the cases that involve both patents because in that scenario, if we're limited to five claims, which again we think that that is unreasonable on its face by itself, that in that case, then we would only have three claims left over for the other patent and that is really unworkable.

In our view, 15 is totally reasonable. It's totally in line with what this Court has done even very

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recently in the Enzo Life Sciences case, and we don't think we should be limited beyond that.

Let's see. With respect to the prior art references, we argue that the defendants should be limited to no more than ten references on their final reduction. They argued for 20, and then they say not more than five for any single claim.

In our view, ten references is really even beyond what they'll be able to realistically present at trial. We believe this final reduction should really be final, so it should be the number that they intend to present at trial.

They propose 20 references, which there is no way they're going to be able to present 20 references at trial. And the five reference maximum per claim that they propose is really unrealistic. I mean essentially what they're contemplating is a five reference combination on a claim, and I don't think I have ever seen that be successful in recent history. In our view, that is an unreasonable proposal.

With respect to paragraph 8(b), this paragraph deals with the document production substantial completion date. The disagreement here is just mainly on dates. We propose April 16th, 2015. And they propose a couple months later, on June 12th, 2015.

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In our view, the April date is much more appropriate here for two reasons: One, it's before the interim status report which is on April 23rd. And it's before the claim construction briefing which begins on April 17th.

We feel like we should know the discovery deficiencies, if any, before the interim status report. I mean that is the whole point of the report is to address any deficiencies. If we don't have a substantial completion by that date, then it's going to be very difficult for us to say exactly what those deficiencies are. We would like to really solidify and understand where we stand before that interim status report. Also, we believe we should have the benefit of substantially all of defendants' production by the time that we're drafting claim construction briefing.

Their proposed date actually comes after all of the briefing would be completed for claim construction. And we don't understand why they would want to delay it until after the completion of claim construction briefing. In our view, that is something that we really need before we get to claim construction, and there is no real reason for the two month delay. I don't know what they really gain from that.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MR. MARSH: Finally --

THE COURT: Yes. Before I turn it over to

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defendants, because we're starting to run out of time, is there a dispute on the number of claim terms that the Court will construe? You have different proposals, but I couldn't tell if you have a dispute.

MR. MARSH: Yes. I think the only dispute is that they want to -- the main dispute is that they want to say that there is going to be no less than ten terms unless all parties agree. We don't think that is really appropriate. I mean they want to kind of force it up to ten terms and require that. Our view is that that was the maximum that was set by the Court during the last hearing.

THE COURT: But if you don't agree that it should be less than ten, then it would be ten; right?

MR. MARSH: Right. But I guess what I'm saying is, in our view, there probably are fewer than ten, but I think we should talk that out. We should have an opportunity to land somewhere in the middle. If we think there are three terms or five terms that should be in dispute, and they feel like that there are ten and that is the maximum set by the Court, the presumptive limit at least set by the Court, then in our view we should be able to land somewhere in between there because of the difference of opinion, and we shouldn't default up to the presumptive maximum that the Court set.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you. Is there one

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person speaking for the defendants?

MR. THOMPSON: Yes, Your Honor. This is Robert Thompson for both Dell and Amazon. Others may have comments but I'm going to take the lead.

THE COURT: Okay. Go ahead.

MR. THOMPSON: Thank you, Your Honor.

With respect to the last point first, the dispute is whether plaintiff could essentially have a veto power over five claim terms. I think their position has been plain and ordinary meaning, no construction necessary, and that would effectively give them a chance to reduce it to five instead of ten.

We're happy to say that they can choose five or we can choose five, but we're concerned that the ten number will get down to five pretty quickly if the plaintiff has control over five. So that is why we have suggested the language being that ten terms unless all parties agree to a lesser number. Maybe we will all agree that we don't need all ten, but unless we all agree, we think it is prudent to keep all ten.

Your Honor, back to paragraph 7 where I think most of the dispute is. That is the four subparagraphs.

To step back a moment, I think the real dispute here is one of timing and order. Looking at the appendix to the proposal, the proposed scheduling order, I think it

comes out most clearly here where we list in order the dates proposed. And you will see, Your Honor, that the plaintiff's proposal is that they would provide initial claim chart on January 5 but would not have a reduction of claim terms at that time. So I guess we can anticipate a claim chart asserting every claim. That's 33 in one patent and 21 on the other. And they're proposing that they not have to reduce asserted claims until March 6th whereas you can see 7(d) and 7(g), those are the defendants obligations, the initial invalidity contentions and the initial reduction of prior art references are February 13.

Your Honor, we believe it makes no sense for defendants to be charting all invalidity contentions against all claims in both patents when we know and we just heard Mr. Marsh say they're going to be reducing their claim terms. They're not going to be asserting all claim terms in both patents. That is just a make-work exercise. We don't believe it's appropriate.

By the same token, it makes even less sense for us to have an initial reduction of prior art references before we even know what claims are being asserted in their initial reduction of asserted claims. We can't make a reduction of prior art references if we're assuming that all claims are being asserted against us as of February 13.

Therefore, we believe that both obligations, the

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initial claim chart and the initial reduction of asserted claims, should take place on the same day, January 5, and then we would react to those with our invalidity contentions and initial reduction of prior art references on February 13.

Indeed, that is the way the parties have agreed that it should work for the final reduction. It certainly makes sense to do it for the initial reduction as well.

With respect to the content of the initial contentions, I think our point is simply that, I don't really think there is a dispute here. These parties are experienced counsel. We know what is acceptable in Delaware. We can be guided by our local counsel as to both the initial claim charts and the initial invalidity contentions. I don't think there is going to be a dispute there.

What we're concerned about again is the specificity that the plaintiff is suggesting in 7(d). If you apply that kind of specificity to every claim in both patents, which is what they're asking, that is a whole lot of work that doesn't need to be done.

Again, if the Court is inclined to impose some specificity, we do think, and I think Mr. Marsh was agreeing that it should be a two-way street and specificity should be required for both, we don't think that is a necessary exercise but it should be a two way street if it's done.

THE COURT: Mr. Thompson, help me understand

where it would be too much work and unnecessary to do the chart and disclose the motivation at 7(d).

MR. THOMPSON: It would only be too much work, Your Honor, if we're charting against claims that would be dropped momentarily. For example, the '124 patent only has one independent claim but it has 21 claims in all, so that is 20 dependent claims. If we're having to chart to find references with respect to each of those, that is a big burden, and then the motivation to combine the same way.

We don't mind the specificity provided it's realistic, that is, against claims that are actually going to be in dispute and not a make-work exercise.

THE COURT: You can go on.

MR. THOMPSON: Thank you, Your Honor.

With respect to the number of claim terms, this is 7(g), ten percent, I think Mr. Marsh was suggesting he might be able to go to 25 claim terms in the '795 patent and -- sorry -- 15 claims, not terms, in the '124 patent.

The '124 patent, as I mentioned, has only one independent claim.

First of all, if he is willing to make that kind of reduction before we have to respond, that would lessen our burden, but a ten percent reduction from 33 and 24 claims is really pretty meaningless.

With respect to the number of prior art

references, 60 admittedly is a large number, but right now, we have the prospect of having to chart against all claims in both patents, which is 54 claims, so that is why that number is large for us. It certainly could be reduced if we have any more manageable number of claims being asserted.

I think the number of claims being asserted and the number of prior art references, that dispute is pretty well straightforward. I will say that with respect to the final reduction, I heard Mr. Marsh say that his argument was we should, defendants should be limited to no more than ten references because we couldn't present more than that at trial.

Well, that is mixing apples and oranges. This is the final contentions given, limiting the universe from which we will select references to assert at trial.

Certainly, we're not necessarily going to be asserting all the references that are in the final invalidity contentions at trial. We make that judgments before trial. But that doesn't speak to a reason for imposing an arbitrary even more limiting number of references on us before trial.

So, Your Honor, that's the argument on 7(d), et cetera. I really think it does come down, most importantly for defendants, to timing, just to make sure an orderly process proceeds with plaintiff reducing the number of claims asserted and us reacting to that so that we're not

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doing something for nothing and the process is proceeding orderly.

With respect to the substantial completion date for document production, to give Your Honor some perspective, we all have received common requests for production of documents recently, 92 in number. There is going to be an effort I think to impose a very large burden about document production, so we suggest that June 12th is a more realistic date to comply with the demands that the plaintiff is imposing. That is why we suggested April 16 would just be too quick for that.

And, Your Honor, I did touch on the reduction of claim terms earlier. The one nuance that may not be apparent is -- this is page 15 of the scheduling order. There is a slight, and I underscore "slight," disagreement about the form of the joint claim construction chart. And it may be a little subtle, but the idea that is called out, of course, is that the parties will exchange claim terms and proposed constructions and then meet and confer and try to agree on as much we can. And then for all terms remaining in dispute, we'll prepare a joint claim construction chart to be submitted to the Court.

Defendants suggest that in that chart we should give to the Court all of the disputed claim terms and then indicate which of those terms will be identified as the ten

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that would be briefed.

Plaintiff just wants to cover the ten that will be briefed and not cover the earlier or the other claim terms that we would have discussed and debated and have a disagreement about.

Your Honor indicated that it might be necessary to go beyond ten claim terms at some point. We would just like to make sure that the parties' efforts are reported in a way that could be picked up and discussed later on, if necessary.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you. One question for you. Back on 7(h). With respect to the asserted prior art references, this parenthetical you have in your proposal of not more than five for any one asserted claim, what is that accomplishing?

MR. THOMPSON: That's accomplishing -- I think

Mr. Marsh's concern was that we would be using the same

references multiple times against one claim, so that if -
I think that was really trying to address his concern that

there would be overkill on the number of obviousness references.

I don't think that is an important point either way, though.

THE COURT: All right. Does any other defendant want to be heard?

MR. MAZUR: Yes, Your Honor. Sorry. This is

Joshua Mazur for the Asus defendants. I just wanted to add

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briefly to Mr. Thompson's comments about specifically paragraph 7(f).

Again, on 7(d), there is a specific note on defendants' proposal that if initial specificity is required for defendants' contentions, the same should apply to plaintiff.

I would add that if you do adopt plaintiff's proposal on 7(f) that these same requirements shall also apply to plaintiff's charts and the scope of plaintiff's infringement contentions, their final infringement contentions.

The other point, Your Honor, was on paragraph 8(b) on the document production. Frankly, it's very hard for us to know at this point how burdensome the document gathering process is going to be. We don't receive plaintiff's identification of the accused products until this Friday.

If it's ten products, that will obviously be a lot less burdensome and potentially would be achievable by April 2015. If we are talking about a thousand products, getting it, having that initial two months would make a huge difference, Your Honor. Simply, we just don't know at this point. Plaintiff hasn't set the scope of the case yet.

Those are my comments, Your Honor. Thank you.

THE COURT: Mr. Mazur, or maybe back to

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Mr. Thompson, help me. Going back to the specificity. The additional specificity the plaintiff is calling out is very specific to invalidity. What additional particular specificity would you be looking for me to require from them in terms of infringement if I were to go with their language on the invalidity contentions?

As to 7(f), they proposed that our final invalidity contentions shall be limited to the scope of the theories set forth in our initial invalidity contentions

MR. MAZUR: Your Honor, this is Joshua Mazur again

We would simply say or, sorry, Asus would simply say, and I'm not sure if the other defendants join, that if that holds for invalidity contentions, it also should hold that for infringement contentions, the final infringement contentions must be within the scope of the theories set forth in the initial infringement contentions. Plaintiff can't go off on a new theory that would reset the scope of the case.

with two exceptions that were identified earlier.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you. Is there any other defendant on that point or anything else?

MR. THOMPSON: Yes, Your Honor. This is Roderick Thompson again. Just very quickly.

We had considered referring to local rules from other courts but thought that was not appropriate. But the

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standard local rules of several other courts for patents will spell out specificity with respect to both the initial and final infringement contentions of a similar scale to what Mr. Marsh has proposed here.

THE COURT: Thank you. Is there any other defendant?

All right. Thank you. Well, since we're nearly out of time, I don't have time for any rebuttal here.

Let me give you my rulings and some dates. The end result of this is I want to see a revised scheduling order reflecting today's discussion and rulings, and let me have it by Friday of this week, please.

I think the first dispute is at page 6, and it has to do with these contentions.

I'm going to go with what the plaintiff has proposed here as 7(d) and 7(f). And I am going to further impose on the plaintiff that for their final infringement contentions that they be within the scope of their earlier contention unless they can show some good cause to deviate from that:

I think in light of the scope of this case and the number of parties and the fact that I am going to require plaintiff to a couple of times reduce the number of asserted claims, and I am going to require them to do that first, it will be helpful to ensure, particularly since there is no

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dispute substantively, but ensure in the order that this specificity the plaintiff is looking for in terms of the initial and final invalidity contentions is going to be forthcoming from the defendants. It will help the case move along according to the way in which we all envision that it should. So that is 7(d) and 7(f).

Turning to 7(g). In terms of the date, we'll adopt the defendants' dates. So, again, the plaintiff will need to reduce the asserted claims first. And the number will be no more than 20 asserted claims from the '795 patent and no more than 10 from the '124 patent. I think that that is reasonable in light of the number of claims and again in light of the scope of the case and in light of the necessary reducing and focusing of the case that will be necessary.

Then in terms of the prior art references, the defendants will have to make an initial reduction down to no more than 30 prior art references, and I will keep the language that the defendants have proposed with respect to prior art instrumentality. I think this is a reasonable reduction being required by the Court and is all the more reasonable in light of the number of claims that will be left in the case at that point.

Moving on to 7(h), the final reduction. We'll go with the defendants' language here but the numbers will be different. The plaintiff can keep up to ten claims of

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the '795 patent and up to five claims of the '124 patent at that point in the case.

And then the prior art references, again, we'll go with the defendants' language here, but it will be no more than 15 references, so no more than a total of 15 prior art references at that point.

Again, I see that all as a reasonable focusing of the case as it proceeds.

In terms of document production, date for substantial completion, I'm going to adopt the plaintiff's proposal here of April 16, 2015. That is primarily because I think if it can be done, it will be helpful for the plaintiff, as it suggests, to have that information before you report to the Court on your status report, but more importantly before you really dive into the claim construction briefing.

Now, it's a date for good faith substantial completion. If it turns out that can't be done because the case develops in a way that it gets too big, the number of accused products, for instance, is bigger than anybody realistically anticipates today, then obviously you all need to meet and confer and perhaps you will work out an agreement to extend that date. If you don't, then you will be back to me and we'll talk about it in the context of a concrete dispute.

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Moving on, I think at page 15 is the next issue. This is, at 15 and 16, about claim terms to be construed.

I'm going to adopt the defendants' language at both 15 and 16. I understand about the joint claim construction chart, and I think it will be beneficial for any disputes that you have discussed and fall by the wayside only because of my limit of ten at the initial Markman hearing. Those should be memorialized somewhere just in case we have to come back to them.

And the ten, I'm hopeful that it's less than ten, but if either side in good faith thinks we have ten terms, up to ten terms that are in dispute and are material and need to be construed, then you are going to be able to brief and argue the up to ten, and I will make a decision once I am familiar with the merits of the arguments whether I really need to construe all ten. And I think defendants' language accomplishes that.

Some dates.

Paragraph 14. The hearing on claim construction will be on August 25th, 2015. August 25, 2015, beginning at 9:00 a.m.

That's a little bit later than you all wanted. We couldn't accommodate your request. If you want to change the dates for briefing, and some of the other claim construction dates, that is fine.

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1 Then other dates, at page 18, the hearing on 2 case dispositive motions will begin on 11:00 a.m. on the 3 date you have, April 26th, 2016. 4 The trial sequencing conference will be July 5 29th, 2016 at 1:30. The pretrial conference will be at 11:30 on 6 7 September 2nd. September 2, 2016. 8 Then trial will begin on September 12th. 9 September 12, 2016. 10 I'm late for another call, but if there are any 11 questions, I'll try my best. First from the plaintiff. 12 MR. MARSH: No questions. Is it same starting 13 time for the trial, Your Honor, 9:30 a.m.? THE COURT: Yes. And any questions from 14 defendants? 15 16 MR. MARSH: No questions, Your Honor. 17 MR. THOMPSON: Nothing from defendants, Your 18 Honor. 19 THE COURT: Thank you all very much. 20 MR. MAZUR: Your Honor, I'm sorry. Joshua Mazur 21 also for the Asus defendants. 22 On the paragraph 7(f)/7(e) issue, you said for good cause for the plaintiff. Should we adopt the same 23 "for good cause" language for both plaintiff and defendants 24 25 where those two examples would be examples of good cause?

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1	THE COURT: I'm going to leave you to see if
2	you can work that out. I think that the two examples they
3	gave probably would be good cause. If you can talk them
4	into further examples or more general language, if you agree
5	on something, I'll be happy to sign it. If you don't, then
6	I'll see the dispute.
7	Is there anything else? Okay.
8	MR. MAZUR: No. Thank you, Your Honor.
9	MR. MARSH: Not from the plaintiff, Your Honor.
10	Thank you.
11	THE COURT: Good-bye.
12	(Telephone conference ends at 1:05 p.m.)
13	
14	I hereby certify the foregoing is a true and accurate transcript from my stenographic notes in the proceeding.
15	cranocrape from my beconsgraphic meets in the proceeding.
16	/s/ Brian P. Gaffigan Official Court Reporter
17	U.S. District Court
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